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| **COVERING BOTH GLE’S AND CCSS**  **(State correlation is not a perfect match-What makes them the same….what makes them different?)**  1.1.1 Identify, describe and analyze patterns and functions (including arithmetic and geometric sequences) from real-world contexts using tables, graphs, words and symbolic rules.  1.1.5 Describe the independent and dependent variables and how they are related to the domain and range of a function that describes a real-world problem.  1.1.6 Recognize that linear functions, which can be written symbolically as *y* = *m x* + *b*, represent constant additive change; a unit increase in the independent variable (*x*) causes the value of the dependent variable (*y*) to change by *m* units; arithmetic sequences are linear functions.  1.1.9 Illustrate and compare functions using a variety of technologies (i.e., graphing calculators, spreadsheets and online resources).  1.1.10 Make and justify predictions based on patterns.  1.2.2 Create graphs of functions representing real-world situations with appropriate axes and scales.  1.2.3 Explain how changes in the parameters *m* and *b* affect the graph of a linear function.  1.2.4 Recognize and explain the meaning and practical significance of the slope and the *x*- and *y*-intercepts as they relate to a context, graph, table or equation.  1.3.5 Pose a hypothesis based upon an observed pattern and use mathematics to test predictions.  2.1.1 Compare, locate, label and order real numbers including integers and rational numbers on number lines, scales and coordinate grids.  2.1.3 Analyze and evaluate large amounts of numerical information using technological tools such as spreadsheets, probes, algebra systems and graphing utilities to organize.  2.2.2 Choose from among a variety of strategies to estimate solutions to problems and find values of formulas, functions and roots.  2.2.3 Judge the reasonableness of estimations, computations and predictions.  4.1.1 Collect real data and create meaningful graphical representations (e.g., scatter plots, line graphs) of the data with and without technology.  4.1.2 Determine the association between two variables (i.e., positive or negative, strong or weak) from tables and scatter plots of real data.  4.2.1 Analyze the relationship between two variables using trend lines and regression analysis.  4.2.2 Estimate an unknown value between data points on a graph or list (interpolation) and make predictions by extending the graph or list (extrapolation).  4.2.3 Explain the limitations of linear and nonlinear models and regression (e.g., causation v. correlation) |
| **COVERING BOTH GLE’S AND CCSS AND SCIENCE INTEGRATION** |
| **GLE’s but not CCSS** |
| **CCSS but not GLE’s** |